

SELECTIONS

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 29th June 1892.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.			
Lord Salisbury and Home Rule ...	227	Houses for Tahsildars in Oudh ...	231
Civil and Military Gazette and the Amir of Kabul ...	227	Alleged increase of crime at Bareilly ...	231
Alleged ill-treatment of Native States by Government ...	227	Robbery committed at the Mandhana railway station, Farukh-	
Dakaitis in Native States in Rajputana ...	227	abad district ...	231
Finding of the Commission in the Rampur murder case ...	228	A dakaiti committed between Bara Banki and Fatehpur ...	231
II.—ADMINISTRATION.			
Debate in Parliament regarding famine in India ...	228	Alleged ill-treatment of native cholera patients at Naini Tal ...	231
Suggestions regarding the improvement of the position and		Snakes in the waterpipes at Calcutta ...	232
prospects of Deputy Collectors ...	228	Need for relief works in Almora ...	232
New Indian Currency Association ...	229	III.—LEGISLATION.	
Speech of Swami Brahma Nand at the meeting held by the		Land Acquisition Act ...	232
Hindus of Lahore to condemn the dispersion of the Hardwar		IV.—EDUCATION.	
fair ...	229	Government School at Wardha, Central Provinces ...	232
Police ...	229	V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Police, Allahabad ...	230	Use of horses in agricultural operations ...	232
Taxation ...	230	Child marriages ...	232
Alleged poverty of India ...	230	Sayyid Mehdi Ali Khan, Jansath, Muzaffarnagar ...	233
Income-tax assessments ...	230	Cholera at Almora ...	233
Mr. Nicholls and the Benares murder case ...	230	Publication and destruction of an objectionable pamphlet by	
Supply of copies of official papers by the Judge's office at		Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan at Gorakhpur ...	233
Moradabad through the Post-office ...	230	Agra Akhbār ...	233
Quarrel between the Tahsildar of Nawabganj and Chaudhri			
Muhammad Yusuf ...	230		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.					
	Monthly.			1892.	1892.	
1	Kayasth Patrika ...	Lucknow ...	Devi Prasad ...	For June ...	29th June ...	217 copies.
2	Safir-i-Kashmir ...	Moradabad ...	Avatar Krishn ...	For March & April ...	" " ...	500 "
	Tri-monthly.					
3	Akhbar-i-Imamia ...	Lucknow ...	Abid Ali ...	22nd June ...	" " ...	347 "
4	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amin-ul-din ...	20th " ...	26th " ...	45 "
5	Hamid-ul-Akhbar ...	Moradabad ...	Ilahi Baksh ...	25th " ...	29th " ...	200 "
6	Latif-ul-Akhbar ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Latif Khan ...	" " ...	" " ...	" "
7	Mufid-i-Km ...	Agra ...	Qadir Ali Khan ...	20th " ...	23rd " ...	125 copies.
8	Urdu Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	24th " ...	29th " ...	125 "
	Weekly.					
9	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	21st " ...	23rd " ...	262 "
10	Akhbar-i-Alam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khan ...	" " ...	25th " ...	65 "
11	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	22nd " ...	25th " ...	250 "
12	Anad ...	Lucknow ...	Ashraf Ali ...	24th " ...	26th " ...	250 "
13	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnam Singh ...	23rd " ...	26th " ...	400 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
				1892.	1892.	
14	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	24th June ...	29th June ...	250 copies
15	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	18th & 25th " ...	23rd & 29th " ...	250 "
16	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain, ...	27th " ...	29th " ...	446 "
17	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	24th " ...	27th " ...	500 "
18	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmā, ...	22nd " ...	25th " ...	300 "
19	Karnamah ...	" ...	Muhammad Yaqub ...	25th " ...	28th " ...	250 "
20	Kayasth Akhbar ...	" ...	Ganga Bakhsh Singh, ...	18th & 24th " ...	23rd and 25th " ...	785 "
21	Kayasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	18th & 25th " ...	23rd and 29th " ...	300 "
22	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	25th " ...	28th " ...	50 "
23	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	21st " ...	25th " ...	385 "
24	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	20th " ...	29th " ...	250 "
25	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Das Biswas ...	23rd " ...	25th " ...	450 "
26	Nasir-i-Hind ...	" ...	Muhammad Ali ...	24th " ...	27th " ...	40 "
27	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	23rd " ...	28th " ...	450 "
28	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	24th " ...	" ...	275 "
29	Riaz-ul-Akhbar ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" ...	27th " ...	325 "
30	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	20th " ...	23rd " ...	125 "
31	Tamannai ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	24th " ...	73th " ...	125 "
32	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	20th " ...	23rd " ...	304 "
33	Tuti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	24th " ...	27th " ...	150 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
34	Oudh Akhbar ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	23rd to 29th " ...	23rd to 29th " ...	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
35	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ul-lah ...	25th & 28th " ...	27th & 29th " ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
36	Godharm Prakash ...	Farrukhabad ...	Mohan Lal ...	For May ...	23rd " ...	400 copies
<i>Weekly.</i>						
37	Almora Akhbar ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	20th June ...	" " ...	105 "
38	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	23rd " ...	25th " ...	400 "
39	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashya Chalak Dan ...	20th " ...	24th " ...	100 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
40	Hindustan ...	Kalankar (Partabgarh).	Deva Charan ...	22nd to 28th " ...	23rd to 29th " ...	470 "
URDU-HINDI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
41	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	24th " ...	26th " ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
42	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahavir Prasad ...	22nd " ...	27th " ...	100 copies
MARATHI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
43	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	" " ...	26th " ...	255 "
MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
44	Nyaya Sudha ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Ram-chandra Patwardhan.	" " ...	25th " ...	450 "
GORKHA.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
45	Bharat Jivan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varmā,	24th " ...	24th " ...	255 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 22nd June, says that the English settlers in Ulster are as much interested in the maintenance of the present form of Government in Ireland as the Anglo-Indians in the continuance of the present system of Indian administration. Lord Salisbury

Hindustani.
June 22nd, 1892.

Lord Salisbury and Home Rule.

told the inhabitants of Ulster that, if Home Rule were sanctioned by Parliament, they should fight! Similarly the Earl of Aberdeen gave them the same advice at a recent conference at which five thousand men were present. If a man belonging to the nation, whose Prime Minister and other leaders hold such views in the matter of Ireland, asks his countrymen to improve the condition of poverty-stricken natives, warning them that otherwise the latter will give trouble, the leaders of the native community have no ground to discredit his warning through fear of Government. In the event of any serious riots in the country, well-to-do natives will suffer most. Government has a powerful army to protect its treasures. Mr. Hume knows the sentiments and feelings of the British nation better than natives do.

2. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th June, censures the *Civil and Military Gazette* for accusing the Amir of hostility to the Government of India and for inciting the Government to wage war against him. As he is the guardian of the gates of India, the Government should gladly render

Azad.
June 24th, 1892.

Civil and Military Gazette and the Amir of Kabul.

him every aid. If he desires to reduce any rebellious chiefs to subjection, the Government has no right to espouse their cause. As it is, the country is involved in poverty, there is famine in some provinces and the people are groaning under heavy taxation. Under these circumstances the country can ill afford to bear the cost of another Kabul war. Above all, it should be remembered that the Government of India is not prepared to annex Afghanistan. If Abdul Rahman Khan were deposed, another Afghan Sardar would have to be placed on the throne.

3. A correspondent of the *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th June, says that the Viceroy and Lord Cross have given fresh assurances to Native Princes, but that the treatment of some Chiefs by Government is calculated to cause uneasiness. The Rája of Sikkim, finding the Political

Tut-i-Hind.
June 24th, 1892.

Alleged ill-treatment of Native States by Government.

Agent's harsh treatment intolerable, secretly fled from his State, and during his flight he was arrested as if he were a criminal. The flight of a prince under such circumstances is unprecedented. The withdrawal of power from the Mahárája of Kashmir and the undue interference of the Resident with the affairs of the State must be a source of dissatisfaction to his Highness and his brothers. Last year a gross insult was offered to a prince by a European soldier at a hill station, but the soldier received no punishment. The Rája of Jhalawar was deposed, on the ground that he did not respect European officials as much as he should. The small independent States in Burmah are being attacked and reduced to subjection. The Mahárája of Jaipur has no real power and receives a fixed pay from the State Treasury. The Gwalior State has been relieved of its accumulated treasures. The less said about the Rewah State the better. The Ránis have made repeated appeals in vain.

4. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th June, regrets to notice that the native princes of Rájputána and their high officials do not take much interest in the suppression of dakaiti. Promotion is seldom given to any police officials for capturing

Azad.
June 24th, 1892.

Dakaitis in Native States in Rájputána.

dakaitis. The chief object of the State authorities is to prevent cases of dakaiti from coming to the notice of the Residents. In Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, &c., even some jagirdárs habitually commit dakaitis and robberies, and this is the reason why the police are seldom able to arrest the offenders and recover the lost property. It would be well if the princes and their high officers made tours in the States. In that case they would obtain much useful information and the local authorities would be on the alert.

BITÁ-UL-AKHBAR.
June 24th, 1892.

5. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th June, in a supplement printed in golden letters, expresses delight at the acquittal of Asad-ulla Khán, son of Abd-ulla Khán, deceased, thanking Government and the Judges who composed the Commission for their justice. In regard to the other four men, who have been sentenced to death, the editor thinks that justice will still be done to them, and that, in view of the grave faults in preliminary inquiries and the evidence, they need not yet despair.

Finding of the Commission in the Rampur murder case.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

RAHBAR.
June 24th, 1892.

6. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th June, states that, in answer to Mr. MacNeil's questions regarding the famine in this country, Mr. Curzon said that the Governor of Madras had already made three tours in the afflicted districts and intended to make another in April. But did the

Debate in Parliament regarding famine in India.

Governor inquire into the condition of the sufferers, or engage in feasts, balls and shooting, and put the country to much unnecessary expense? Mr. Curzon said that in Madras only four deaths had occurred from starvation, but that many men had perished from disease brought about by the scarcity of good drinking water! The Government of these provinces has proved to a demonstration that no native can die of starvation. Indeed, he can live on pure water alone for years without any injury to his health. But people in England cannot do without food. Mr. Curzon should ascertain the prices of food-grains in the distressed districts in Madras, and find out the difference in treatment accorded to the traders who send grain to England and those who import it into Madras. The Under Secretary of State observed that Government was not responsible for the fall of rain. Quite so. But neither is Government responsible for the maintenance of low prices in England. Some Englishmen say that Mr. MacNeil should have as much sympathy with his countrymen as he has with natives. This means that the bones of natives should be used to manure land, in order that grain may grow plentifully for the benefit of England. Mr. Curzon was unable to explain the misappropriation of the famine fund.

ODDH AKHBAR.
June 29th, 1892.

7. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 29th June, says that the inhabitants of these provinces are very thankful to Sir Auckland Colvin for the important administrative and sanitary reforms introduced by His Honor. The Judicial Service has been reorganized, the scale of pay for Judges and Deputy Commissioners increased, the distribu-

Suggestions regarding the improvement of the position and prospects of Deputy Collectors.

tion of districts and divisions revised, and the police force reformed. His water-supply schemes have greatly improved the public health at the principal towns, and the operations of the Lady Dufferin Fund have been much extended by His Honor, to the great convenience of respectable native women. There is great need for improvement in the position and prospects of Deputy Collectors, but the matter has not yet engaged His Honor's attention. The Quarterly Civil List shows that the list of Officiating Deputy Collectors is as large as that of permanent Deputy Collectors. The total number of permanent Deputy Collectors being only 109, is by no means sufficient for the requirements of the united provinces. The Officiating Deputy Collectors exercise the same powers as the permanent ones, or as Joint Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners; but as their number is so large, they are not brought on the permanent list for six or seven years and receive no promotion during that long period. This is really a very unsatisfactory state of things, and the number of permanent Deputy Collectors should be increased to remedy the evil. There are only three posts in the highest grade of which the pay is Rs. 800 a month. While, on the other hand, there are eleven posts in the Judicial Service of which the pay is Rs. 800 or more. The number of appointments in the highest grade should be increased. The posts of Judges of Small Cause Courts at Allahabad and Lucknow are reserved for native judicial officers. Similarly Deputy Collectors should be placed in charge of the sub-divisions of Kirwi and Kasia. The recommendation of the Public Service Commission regarding the appointment of a native as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue is a very reasonable one. It would be well if the posts of Mir Munshi in the Secretariat and of Sarishtadars in the office of the Board of Revenue were recruited from among Deputy Collectors. In that case Government and the Board would

have good opportunities to judge of the merits and qualifications of Deputy Collectors. Another reasonable complaint of Deputy Collectors is that they receive only Rs. 3 a day as deputation allowance and annas four a mile as travelling allowance, while Assistant District Superintendents of Police and postal officials whose pay does not exceed Rs. 200 a month get Rs. 5 a day as deputation allowance and annas eight a mile as travelling allowance.

8. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 22nd June, says that the depreciation of the rupee is injurious to every class of the community, the only effectual remedy for the evil being the stoppage of the enormous drain of wealth to England. But the authorities are not yet fully alive

New Indian Currency Association.

HINDUSTANI.
June 22nd, 1892.

to the magnitude of the evil and will not stir themselves until some serious disaster occurs. The selfish Anglo-Indian officials have set a strong movement on foot to escape the loss by fall in exchange, establishing powerful associations at Simla, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Rangoon, and other principal towns for the purpose. But they are indifferent to the widespread distress prevailing among the native population owing to the scarcity of grain. Millions of men are unable to keep the wolf from the door, and in Muzaffarpur and Tirhoot the poorer classes live on the leaves of trees. But despite all this, the Congressionists are told that their cry about the growing poverty of the country is a false one and is only intended to bring the Government of India into disrepute. Far from giving any relief to the people who are involved in such miseries, the Civilians are ready to add to their burdens by demanding that they should be paid in gold. Nothing could be more reprehensible than such a selfish proposal. The public servants in every other country receive their salaries and pensions in the currency of that country, but the European Civil and Military officials employed in this country return to England on their retirement from the service and get their pensions in pounds sterling. If natives had any control over the Indian finances, they would at once put a stop to the mischievous practice and order all pensions to be paid in Indian currency. The introduction of a gold currency, which has been recommended by Civilians, would be beneficial to them and save them from loss, but the measure would be very injurious to native capitalists, inasmuch as it would lead to a sudden decrease of 40 per cent. in their capital. This country being so poor that even shells are largely used here, a gold currency is not suited to it. Again, where would the large quantities of gold required for the currency of this country come from? European and native firms and banks at Calcutta hold aloof from the Civilian movement, and it is to be hoped that natives in other parts of the country will carefully think over the matter before they sign the memorial which the Civilians desire to present to Parliament.

9. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th June, adverting to the meeting lately held by the Hindus of Lahore, under the presidency of Swami Bráhma Nand, to condemn the disper-

RAHBAR.
June 24th, 1892.

Speech of Swami Bráhma Nand at the meeting held by the Hindus of Lahore to condemn the dispersion of the Hardwar fair.

sion of the Hardwar fair, publishes an extract from the Swami's speech on the occasion, giving an account of the alleged ill-treatment of pilgrims by the Muhammadan police officials, who respected neither

age nor sex, and by the railway officials. The pilgrims were sent away from Hardwar in goods wagons, which were over-crowded and greatly resembled the famous Black Hole. Hence the way in which the fair was dispersed only tended to encourage cholera, as might be expected. Cholera followed in the wake of the pilgrims. The president was an eye-witness to the ill-treatment to which the pilgrims were subjected. Hence an idea may be gathered of the proceedings of Government officials. The laws of the Government of India look very well on paper, but they are enforced in a different way.

10. A correspondent of the *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th June, says

TUT-I-HIND.
June 24th, 1892.

Police.

that an increase in the power of the police would be a most ill-advised measure. The police already possess unduly great power and are able to disgrace most respectable persons and practise extortion with almost

perfect impunity. No attempt in the direction of reform will be successful until the European officers mend their own ways. No corrupt officer can insist on his subordinates having clean hands.

PRAYAG SAMÁCHÁR
June 23rd, 1892.

11. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 23rd June, praises Thákur Kallian Singh, the City Inspector of Police, Allahabad, for his ability and energy. Cases of theft are not so frequent now as before, and he exercises a strict control over bad characters. The Allahabad police have

Police, Allahabad.

acquired unpopularity owing to their ill-treatment of Sungam Lál, but they are really much better than the police in any other district.

KÁYASTH AKHBÁR.
June 24th, 1892.

12. The *Káyasth Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 24th June, publishes a few Urdu stanzas on different subjects, in one of which the writer complains that the greedy tax leech has sucked the blood of the people and that no person appears to have any sympathy with them.

Taxation.

KÁRNÁMAH.
June 25, 1892.

13. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 25th June, is sorry to say that this country has been reduced to great poverty, and men find it difficult to keep their bodies and souls together. The former kings, as a rule, made a point of promoting the welfare of their subjects. Even the tyrants

Alleged poverty of India.

among them never endeavoured to impoverish and starve the people, though they readily put any men to death who happened to incur their displeasure. The just and sympathetic Government of India should relieve the people of a portion of their heavy burdens and provide employment for them.

ÁZÁD.
June 24th, 1892.

14. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 24th June, complains that, with a view to gain the good-will of Collectors, the Tahsildárs are obliged to increase the assessments under the Income Tax Act every year. If a conscientious Tahsildár, finding the assessments heavy enough, refrains from

Income-tax assessment.

making any further increase, he incurs the displeasure of the Collector and is considered unfit for his post. To the knowledge of the editor, in some places many men abandoned their trades and many migrated to other places on account of the undue severity of the income-tax assessments. At Lucknow the revision of assessments is getting on in a very satisfactory manner, for which Mr. Mulock, the Deputy Commissioner, and Munshi Ahmad Ali, Tahsildár, are entitled to praise.

SITÁRA-I-HIND.
June 20th, 1892.

15. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th June, referring to the irregularities committed by Mr. Nicholls in the Benares murder case, observes that the case will fully convince the higher authorities in this country and the British nation of the high-handedness of Anglo-Indian Judges and Magistrates.

Mr. Nicholls and the Benares murder case.

SITÁRA-I-HIND.
June 20th, 1892.

16. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th June, praises Mr. Mulock, the District and Sessions Judge of Moradabad, for the introduction of a new system under which applications for copies of official papers are received and copies sent to applicants through the post-office. The system precludes extortion by Court copyists and may be adopted by the Judges in other districts.

Supply of copies of official papers by the Judge's office at Moradabad through the Post-office.

ÁZÁD
June 24th, 1892.

17. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 24th June, on the authority of a correspondent, refers to the quarrel which took place at the Nawábganj tahsil on the 9th idem between Nurul Hasan Khán, Tahsildár, and Chaudhri Muhammad Yusuf, landholder, and brother to Mr. Nasim, B.A., Vakíl. The Chaudhri has instituted a prosecution against the Tahsildár on the charges of wrongful confinement and extortion, and reported the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor by telegraph. The case has created a deep sensation at Nawábganj, and will be much discussed in newspapers, like the Pandit Hirdai Narain case. (The Bara Banki correspondent of the *Oudh Punch*, Lucknow, of the 23rd June, refers to the case, accusing the Tahsildár of high-handedness.)

Quarrel between the Tahsildár of Nawábganj and Chaudhri Muhammad Yusuf.

18. A Tahsildár in Oudh writing to the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 24th June,

Ázád.
June 24th, 1892.

Houses for Tahsildárs in Oudh.

states that in the North-Western Provinces houses have been provided by Government for Tahsildárs near tahsils. But the Tahsildárs in Oudh have to make their own arrangements and are exposed to great inconvenience owing to the paucity of suitable buildings in the interior of districts. They are obliged to live in houses belonging to landholders or mahájans, who decline to accept any rent. Government and the Board of Revenue should take the matter into consideration and provide buildings for Tahsildárs.

19. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 25th June, complains that

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
June 25th, 1892.

Alleged increase of crime at Bareilly.

cases of grievous hurt frequently occur at the Bareilly city, and that highway robberies are committed on the roads to Gaini and Bisalpur; and observes that the increase of crime is due rather to the leniency of

Magistrates than to the negligence of the police.

20. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd June, complains that on the 31st

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
June 23rd, 1892.

Robbery committed at the Mandhana railway station, Farukhabad district.

May, at night, a native on his way from his home at Shamsabad to Muttra, where he is employed in the Collector's office, was robbed of four and a half thousand rupees worth of jewellery and clothing at Mandha-

na station, twelve miles from Farukhabad. As he was waiting outside the station two thieves forcibly deprived him of the property and ran away. He raised an alarm, but the chaukidár and two other railway officials, who were at a short distance from him, gave him no help. The police held aloof, obviously because they thought that if the robbers were captured, they would lose their share of the property. He reported the robbery to the Police Inspector, but the latter would not believe that he could have four and a half thousand rupees worth of property. When the Inspector was told that the gentleman had received a large portion of the property from Munshi Chhajmal Das, a well-to-do pleader at Etah, who was his son's father-in-law, the Inspector recorded his report with difficulty, reducing the value of the property to Rs. 2,446. But still the Inspector, far from taking any prompt measures to discover the robbers, sent some policemen to Shamsbad to ascertain if he really brought the property with him from home. The proceedings of the police cannot be too highly condemned; no help was offered to the gentleman when he was attacked by robbers; he was unnecessarily harassed on reporting the robbery; and instead of making prompt and vigorous efforts to find out the robbers, much valuable time was lost in unnecessary inquiries regarding the gentleman who had been robbed. Cases of dakaiti, robbery and murder are very frequent in the Etah district, but no effectual steps have been taken to check them.

21. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 23rd June, on the authority of a

OUDE PUNCH.
June 23rd, 1892.

A dakaiti committed between Bara Banki and Fatehpur.

Bara Banki correspondent, says that the transfer of Lieutenant Colonel Grigg from Bara Banki has been followed with an increase of crime in that district. On

the 20th idem a camel cart was attacked by a gang of robbers near Siroli between Fatehpur and Nawabganj. There were fourteen passengers in the cart, who were all belaboured with sticks, one man being robbed of Rs. 200 in cash and two females of a quantity of jewellery. The police are making a local investigation and the inhabitants of two or three neighbouring villages, including even respectable persons, are in police custody. The passengers are not allowed to go home, on the ground that they have to identify the offenders.

22. The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 25th June, adverting to the

HAMID-UL-AKHBAR.
June 25, 1892.

Alleged ill-treatment of native cholera patients at Naini Tal.

complaints made in some newspapers regarding the forcible removal of native cholera patients from Naini Tal to a distant cavern, condemns the practice as a cruel one and expresses surprise that Her Majesty's

subjects should be subjected to such ill-treatment at the summer retreat of the Local Government. (The *Akhbár-i-Álam*, Meerut, of the 21st June, in commenting on the same subject, observes that it is difficult to say how far the complaint is well-founded. But the editor, who paid visits to Naini Tal in 1889 and 1890, did not hear of any such practice during his visits.)

DABIR-I-HIND.
June 20th, 1892.

23. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 20th June, referring to the rumour that small snakes, as thin as thread but very poisonous, have found their way into the waterpipes at Calcutta, and that many men, while taking water from stand-posts, have been bitten by them, observes that if the rumour is true, the water-supply question will become a very dangerous one, and the inhabitants of Lucknow will get an additional powerful argument to urge against the water-supply scheme.

Snakes in the waterpipes at Calcutta.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
June 20th, 1892.

24. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 20th June, rebukes the municipal and district boards of Almora for not introducing any beneficent measures like the boards of other places, and observes that it is the duty of the members of the boards and other gentlemen, who have occasion to come into contact with the district authorities, to impress upon them the necessity for opening relief works for the benefit of the poor, who are in great distress on account of the scarcity of grain.

Need for relief works in Almora.

III.—LEGISLATION.

ALWAQT.
June 22nd, 1892.

25. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 22nd June, referring to the proposal regarding the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, urges that when it is desired to take land for public purposes, the proprietor should be given an opportunity to make objections, if he has any. It is just possible that he may be able to point out other land which may be equally well, or even better, suited for public purposes. At present, the selection of land for public purposes generally rests with petty officials, and the proprietor has no intimation of the proposal until the publication of the necessary notice in the official gazette. He has consequently no occasion to make any representations.

Land Acquisition Act.

IV.—EDUCATION.

NYAYA SUDHA.
June 22nd, 1892.

26. The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Nagpur), of the 22nd June, on the authority of a Wardha correspondent, complains that the headmaster of the Government school at Wardha lately turned out forty or fifty boys from the school, telling them that they must come with coats and pantaloons on, as the Circle Inspector would shortly visit the school. The order will press hard on the poorer boys. If their parents cannot afford to provide coats and pantaloons for them, what are they to do? The authorities should give their attention to the matter.

Government school at Wardha, Central Provinces.

VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

GODHARM PRAKASH.
For May 1892.

27. A correspondent of the *Godharm Prakash* (Farukhabad), for May, does not concur with the writer in the *Hindustan* in thinking that horses may be used with advantage in place of cattle in carrying on agricultural operations in this country. The climate of this country being hot, any horses employed in ploughing land or other hard work would soon decline in health and become unfit for work. Again, cow-dung is a useful manure, but the dung of horses is injurious to the soil.

Use of horses in agricultural operations.

TOHFA-I-HIND.
June 2, 1892.

28. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th June, in continuation of the previous article (see paragraph 32, page 213 of the *Selections* for week ending 15th June 1892), observes that the Sadhu addressed himself to the girl, asking her who she was and what grievances she had. She replied that she was daughter to Aryawarta and complained that her sisters were cruelly dealt with by their parents and husbands. They were very meek and obedient and assisted their parents in all domestic affairs. But their parents gave them no education and taught them no useful art. When they were mere children, some of them were married to ignorant boys, some to grown-up men addicted to gambling or liquor, and others to old and sickly people. Their parents had not their best interests at heart in selecting husbands for them, but were frequently guided by their

Child-marriages.

motives. They were exposed to lifelong miseries in consequence. Their husbands, who were equally unsympathetic, cohabited with them before the attainment of puberty, and the result was that their health was generally injured for life and their children were weak and sickly. The Sadhu and his followers were much affected by the tales of suffering of the two ladies and the girl, and solemnly vowed to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to redress their grievances.

29. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 25th June, gives a brief history of the Sayyid family at Jansath, Muzaffarnagar district, whose members are said to have held high posts in the service of the Mughal emperors, the history being exactly the same as that given in the *Pioneer* of 1st

ODDH AKHBÁR.
June 25th, 1892.

Sayyid Mehdi Ali Khán, Jansath, Muzaffarnagar.

July on page 9. Sayyid Mehdi Ali Khán, the present head of the family, is an able man and knows Persian, Arabic and English well. He would gladly accept any suitable appointment in the Political Department.

30. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 20th June, complains that cholera has been playing havoc at Almora and other places. Thousands of men have died and some entire families have fallen victims. When a man is attacked, his friends do not go to see him. In some instances dead bodies of

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
June 20th, 1892.

Cholera at Almora.

some persons had to be removed by municipal sweepers, as their friends did not dispose of their remains through fear of being themselves seized by the disease. A Bráhmán's wife died at the Pandekholá village, which is chiefly inhabited by Bráhmáns; as his neighbours did not assist him in disposing of her body, he dragged her body like that of a dog by a string and buried it, in order to save it from being carried by sweepers. The villagers should be ashamed of their conduct.

31. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th June, publishes a notice received from one Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khán, Gorakhpur, who, referring to an Urdu pamphlet, called the *Tohfát-ul-Arfín*, and published by him, expresses regret at the publication of the pamphlet, as it has given offence to some classes of people. He has destroyed all copies of the book he had with him and asks other men, who may have any copies, to destroy them. Adverting to the notice, the editor observes that the sensation created at Gorakhpur by the publication of the book has subsided, and thanks those gentlemen through whose efforts the dispute has been amicably settled.

RIYÁZ-UL-AKHBAR.
June 24th, 1892.

Publication and destruction of an objectionable pamphlet by Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khán at Gorakhpur.

32. The *Agra Akhbár*, in its issue of the 21st June and some previous issues, publishes articles communicated by an Etáwáh correspondent regarding the dancing girls at Etáwáh. The articles though not obscene, are rather immoral in tone.

AGRA AKHBÁR.
June 21st, 1892.

Agra Akhbár.

ALLAHABAD,
The 4th July 1892. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

The first of these is the fact that the Government of India has been unable to secure the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the various departments. This is due to the fact that the Government has been unable to raise the necessary funds from the public, and has been forced to resort to the issue of bonds and loans.

Page 100

The second of these is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the various departments. This is due to the fact that the Government has been unable to raise the necessary funds from the public, and has been forced to resort to the issue of bonds and loans.

Page 101

The third of these is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the various departments. This is due to the fact that the Government has been unable to raise the necessary funds from the public, and has been forced to resort to the issue of bonds and loans.

Page 102

The fourth of these is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the various departments. This is due to the fact that the Government has been unable to raise the necessary funds from the public, and has been forced to resort to the issue of bonds and loans.

Page 103

The fifth of these is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the various departments. This is due to the fact that the Government has been unable to raise the necessary funds from the public, and has been forced to resort to the issue of bonds and loans.

THEY ARE THE
THEY ARE THE